

## THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

## WILL GO TO CONGRESS.

THE HAWAIIAN ISSUE TO BE RE-  
FERRED.

Text of the President's Message—A Com-  
pact Resume of General Execu-  
tive Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Hawaiian  
question is bound to come up in Con-  
gress at an early date. It is believed  
that the Administration will desire to  
keep this question out of open discus-  
sion in the House and Senate. The  
feeling on the subject is so intense,  
however, that any attempt to smother  
it must necessarily fail.

As soon as Congress meets a number  
of resolutions of inquiry and some of  
another character relating to this sub-  
ject will be thrown into both houses.  
These will necessarily have to go to  
committees and may be kept there for  
some time. But it is apparent that it  
will be impossible to hold the matter  
back very long, not only because of the  
fact that Republicans will press it but  
because many Democrats who are  
opposed to the suggestion of a restoration  
of the Hawaiian Queen, and  
others who for other reasons are  
opposed to the Administration are ex-  
pected to avail themselves of this  
opportunity to call President Cleveland  
to a reckoning.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Hawaiian Chapter In Full.—The Rest  
Epitomized.

The President's message to Congress  
recommends that the ex-Queen be re-  
stored and admits that instructions to  
that end—framed "within the constitu-  
tional limits of executive power"—had  
been sent to Minister Willis. Upon ad-  
vice from him as to what he has done,  
the President promises to lay the matter  
before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In his annual  
message to Congress to-day, President  
Cleveland said:

It is hardly necessary for me to state  
that the questions arising from our re-  
lations with Hawaii have caused serious  
embarrassment. Just prior to the in-  
stallation of the present administration  
the existing Government of Hawaii had  
been suddenly overthrown and a treaty  
of annexation had been negotiated be-  
tween the Provisional Government of  
Hawaii and the United States, drawn up  
and submitted to the Senate for ratifica-  
tion. This treaty I withdrew for ex-  
amination and dispatched Hon. James H.  
Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a  
special commissioner to make an impartial  
investigation of the circumstances at-  
tending the change of government, and  
of all the conditions bearing upon the  
subject of the treaty. After a thorough  
and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount  
submitted to me his report, showing be-  
yond all question that the constitutional  
Government of Hawaii had been sub-  
verted, with the active aid of our rep-  
resentative to that Government, and  
through the intimidation caused by the  
presence of an armed naval force of  
the United States, which was landed for  
that purpose at the instance of our Min-  
ister.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to  
me the only honorable course for  
our Government to pursue was to un-  
do the wrong that had been done by  
those representing us and to restore as  
far as practicable the status existing at  
the time of our forcible intervention. In  
view of accomplishing this result, with-  
in the constitutional limits of Executive  
power, and recognizing all our obliga-  
tions and responsibilities growing out of  
any changed conditions brought about  
by our unjustifiable interference, our  
present Minister has received ap-  
propriate instructions to that end.

Thus far no information of the  
accomplishment of any definite re-  
sults has been received from him. Ad-  
ditional advice are soon expected.  
When received they will be promptly  
sent to Congress, together with all other  
information at hand, accompanied by a  
special executive message fully detail-  
ing all the facts necessary to a complete  
understanding of the case, and present-  
ing a history of all the material events  
leading up to the present situation.

While our foreign relations have not  
at all times during the past year been  
entirely free from perplexity, no em-  
barrassing situation remains that will  
not yield to the spirit of fairness and  
love of justice, which, joined with  
consistent firmness, characterize a true  
American foreign policy.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.  
The outbreak of domestic hostilities  
in the republic of Brazil found the  
United States alert to watch the inter-  
ests of our citizens in that country,  
with which we carry on important com-  
merce. Several vessels of our navy are  
now and for some time have been sta-  
tioned at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle  
being between the established Govern-  
ment, which claims the title of the  
legitimate administration, and with  
which we maintain friendly rela-  
tions, and certain officers of the navy,  
employing the vessel of their country  
in an attack upon the national capital  
and chief support, and lacking, as it  
does, the elements of divided adminis-  
tration, I have failed to see that the in-  
surgents can reasonably claim recog-  
nition as belligerents.

Emphasizing our fixed policy of im-  
partial neutrality in such a condition  
of affairs as now exists, I deemed it  
necessary to disavow, in a manner not  
to be misunderstood, the unauthorized  
actions of our late naval commander in  
those waters in saluting the revolted  
Brazilian Admiral.

## THE GREAT TARIFF QUESTION.

Economy in public expenditures is a  
duty that cannot be innocently ne-  
glected by those entrusted with the con-  
trol of money drawn from the people for  
public uses.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is  
directly before us. Nothing so impor-  
tant claims our attention, and nothing so  
clearly presents itself as both an oppor-  
tunity and a duty, an opportunity to  
deserve the gratitude of our fellow citi-  
zens, and a duty imposed upon us by our  
repeated professions, and by the em-  
phatic demand of the people.

After full discussion, our countrymen  
have spoken in favor of this reform and  
they have confided the work of its ac-  
complishment to the hands of those who  
are solemnly pledged to it. Nothing  
should intervene to distract our atten-  
tion or divert our effort until this re-  
form is accomplished by wise and care-  
ful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to  
the principle that only the necessity of  
revenue justifies the imposition of tariff  
duties and other federal taxation, and  
that they should be limited by strict  
economy, we cannot close our eyes to the  
fact that conditions have grown up  
amongst us which, in justice and fair-  
ness, call for discriminating action in the  
distribution of such duties and taxation  
as the necessities of our Government  
actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people  
directly through tariff reform, one of its  
most important features should be a re-  
duction in the present tariff charges  
upon the necessities of life.

Not least for our people's  
prosperity and well-being is the removal  
of restrictions upon the importation of  
the raw materials necessary to our man-  
ufactures. The tariff should be such  
as to protect our national industry and  
enterprise.

This cannot be while Federal legisla-  
tion through the imposition of high  
tariff, forbids to American manufactur-  
ers as cheap materials as those used by  
their competitors. It is quite obvious  
that the enhancement of the prices of  
our manufactured products within our  
own borders acts not only to the direct  
disadvantage of our manufacturers, but  
also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly  
greatly injured by this tariff. The sharp  
competition and struggle among our  
manufacturers to supply the limited  
demand for their goods soon fill the air  
with a cloud of smoke and noise.

There follows a suspension of work in  
factories, a discharge of employees and  
distress in the homes of our working-  
men. Even if the often disproven asser-  
tion could be made good that a lower  
rate of wages would result from free raw  
materials and low tariff duties, the in-  
crease of our workingmen leads them  
to quickly discover that their steady  
employment permitted by free raw  
materials is the most important  
factor in their relation to tariff  
legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the  
appropriate Congressional Committee  
embodying tariff reforms on the lines  
herein suggested, which will be  
promptly submitted for legislative ac-  
tion. It is the result of much patriotic  
and unselfish work, and I believe it  
deals with its subject consistently and  
as thoroughly as existing conditions per-  
mit. I am satisfied that the reduced  
tariff duties provided for in the proposed  
legislation, added to existing internal  
revenue taxes, will in the near  
future, though perhaps not immediately,  
produce sufficient revenue to meet the  
needs of the Government.

## PROGRESS OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the  
Navy exhibits a most gratifying con-  
dition of the personnel of our navy.

During the past six months the de-  
mands for cruising vessels have been  
many and urgent. There have been  
revolutions calling for vessels to pro-  
tect American interests in Nicaragua,  
Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras,  
Argentina and Brazil, while the ex-  
isting of affairs in Honolulu has required  
the constant presence of one or more ships.

Progress in the construction of new  
vessels has not been as rapid as was  
anticipated. There have been delays in  
the completion of unarmored vessels,  
but for the most part they are from  
such as are constantly occurring, even  
in countries having the largest experi-  
ence in naval ship building. The most  
serious delays, however, have been in  
the work upon armored ships. The trouble  
has been the failure of contractors to  
deliver armor as agreed upon. The  
difficulties seem, however, to have  
been all overcome. As a result of the  
experience acquired by ship builders and  
designers in material men, it is be-  
lieved that the dates when the vessels  
will be completed can now be estimated  
with reasonable accuracy.

While I am distinctly in favor of con-  
sistently carrying out the policy we have  
inaugurated of building up a thorough  
and efficient navy, I cannot refrain  
from the suggestion that Congress  
should carefully take into account the  
number of finished vessels in our hands  
and the depleted condition of our treas-  
ury in considering the propriety of an  
appropriation at this time to begin new  
work.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal Company has  
unfortunately become financially seri-  
ously embarrassed, but a generous treat-  
ment has been extended to it by the  
Government of Nicaragua. The United  
States is especially interested in the suc-  
cessful achievement of the vast under-  
taking this company has in charge. That  
it should be accomplished under dis-  
tinctly American auspices, and its en-  
joyment assured, not only to the bene-  
fit of this country as a channel of com-  
mercial communication between our  
Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to  
the ships of the world, is an interest of  
civilization, is a proposition which, in  
my judgment does not admit of ques-  
tion.

## A HINT TO THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the  
strength of the army on the 30th day of  
September last was 25,778 enlisted men  
and 314 officers.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domes-  
tic violence have called the army into  
service during the year, and the only  
active military duty required of it has  
been in the Department of Texas, where  
violations of the neutrality laws of the  
United States and Mexico were promptly  
and effectively dealt with by the troops  
eliciting the warm approval of the civil  
and military authorities of both coun-  
tries.

The operation of wise laws and the in-  
fluences of civilization, constantly tend-  
ing to relieve the country from the dan-  
gers of Indian hostilities, together with  
the increasing ability of the States  
guard organizations, to protect their  
citizens from domestic violence, lead to  
the suggestion that the time is fast ap-  
proaching when there should be a re-  
organization of the forces.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The tax system in its application to  
Federal court officials should be aban-  
doned.

The postal revenues have been dimi-  
nished by the hard times.

The President has made that enormous  
pension frauds have been perpetrated  
and that it is the duty of the Govern-  
ment to purge the list.

Measures are recommended for the  
preservation of the forests.

It is recommended that appointment  
and promotion by merit and faith-  
ful service should be strictly observed.

The President believes the Chinese  
are sincere in their expressed intention  
to obey the registration law.

A national quarantine system has  
been recommended.

## SARUMAN ALLIANCE.

Led by a desire to compass differences  
and contribute to the restoration of  
order in Samoa, the United States, de-  
parting from its policy, entered four  
years ago into the treaty of Berlin,  
thereby becoming jointly bound with  
England and Germany to establish and  
maintain Maitoa, Laupepe as King of  
Samoa. Early in the life of this triple  
protectorate the native dissensions it was  
designed to quell revived. Mataafa,  
then aspirant to the throne, and a large  
number of his native adherents, were in-  
vited to a joint military movement of  
quite lately at the request of other  
powers and in fulfillment of its treaty  
obligation, this Government agreed to  
assist in a joint military movement of  
such dimensions as would probably  
secure the surrender of the insurgents  
without bloodshed.

Mataafa was defeated and a number  
of his men killed. The chief and ten of  
his principal supporters were deported to  
a German island of the Marshall  
group, where they are held as prisoners  
under the joint responsibilities and cost  
of the three powers.

## MELLO FORCES THE STRAITS.

The manner in which he left Rio—The  
Progress of the War.

MONTVIDEO, Dec. 1.—Admiral Mello,  
on board the Aquidaban, which was  
accompanied by an armed merchant  
vessel, succeeded in forcing his way out  
of Rio harbor last night, under  
heavy fire from the forts at the en-  
trance. A British gunboat followed the  
Aquidaban to sea with the intention, it  
is surmised, of being present at a pos-  
sible battle between Mello's vessel and  
the two sent out from New York.

Before the crossing of the bar of Rio  
harbor the Aquidaban was seriously  
damaged by fire from the forts. After  
getting outside the vessel steamed off in  
a southerly direction, but many believe  
that this may have been only a ruse,  
and that the course was changed as  
soon as the ship got out of sight of the  
land.

It is stated that Mello had previously  
said he intended to go out and inter-  
cept the expected vessels. It is under-  
stood that he has expressed the opinion  
that he can engage them from several  
points at once, at long range and either  
shell them or blow them up before they  
can reach Rio.

Mello is reported to be in no way im-  
paired by Netherly's dynamite gun,  
believing that the gunners will not be  
able to aim accurately in a sea way. He  
evidence of our workingmen leads them  
to quickly discover that their steady  
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## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The grip is now epidemic in San  
Francisco.

Oklahoma has petitioned Congress for  
statehood.

Carter Harrison's murderer has been  
executed in court.

Chicago Chinese are preparing to re-  
move their dead to China.

Admiral Stanton has returned to the  
United States, via Bremen, on the  
steamer Spree.

Bishop Payne, the negro founder of  
Wilberforce College, is dead.

American free traders now propose to  
tax the revenues of corporations.

A. Stein & Co., the largest importers  
of hides in New York have failed.

Thousands of people are begging bread  
in the mining districts of Michigan.

Heavy showers have damaged remain-  
ing World's Fair exhibits at Unica, O.

The New York Mail and Express has  
been bought by Wm. Walter Phelps.

The cruiser San Francisco is at Costa  
Rica and the Chicago is at Villefranche.

A majority of Congressmen are said  
to be in favor of the taxation of in-  
comes.

George Conant, alias Sontag, has  
turned States' evidence against Chris  
Evers.

The Afro-American Council has mem-  
orialized Congress on the subject of  
lynching.

A bronze statue of Romeo Conkling  
has been unveiled in Madison square,  
New York.

The Royal Geographical Society is  
trying to arrange an Antarctic explor-  
ing expedition.

Collections are being taken in the  
Catholic churches of America to buy a  
house for Sautell.

The Duchess of Marlborough and  
Hugh McCallum met that they are  
engaged to marry.

The alleged new star found in the  
constellation Norma, turns out not to  
be a new discovery.

The movement in August, Me., to  
raise money for a Rhode monument is a  
failure. Only \$115 were subscribed.

Horndewer's nomination to the Su-  
preme bench will be made again by  
President Cleveland, but is likely to be  
rejected.

Secretary Herbert wants Congress to  
appropriate money for one more battle-  
ship and four torpedo boats of the Eric-  
son pattern.

Bishop Cox, of the Episcopal Church  
in America, arranges Mr. Sautell for  
meddling with the American common  
school system.

The relations of Wurttemberg with  
the German Empire are strained be-  
cause of difficulties over taxation and  
army maneuvers.

French and German detectives have  
gone to Orleans to try and ferret out the  
criminals who sent the dynamite bomb  
to the Kaiser and Capriv.

J. J. Van Allen has declined the ap-  
pointment of American Ambassador to  
Italy. The President asked him to re-  
consider, but he declined again.

Miss Winnetta Singer, daughter of  
the sewing-machine inventor, will  
marry Prince Polignac. She was lately  
divorced from Prince Montbellard.

So many cranks have threatened Miss  
Coulton because she did not comply with  
their requests for money that a large  
police squad has been placed about her  
house.

Wanted.

A GENTLE CARRIAGE BOISE FOR  
Family use. State price and leave  
word at "TRACY'S," King Street, as to  
where animal may be seen, on Thurs-  
day or Friday of this week. 251-24.

Lost.

CHECK NO. 134, dated November 15,  
1893, drawn by The Yokohama Specie  
Bank on Messrs Bishop & Co., favor of  
Sakazawa for two hundred dollars.  
Payment on same has been stopped.  
Finder will confer a favor by leaving at  
Bank of Bishop & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE FERNS IN POTS  
and Hanging Baskets on SATUR-  
DAY.

at R. J. LILLIES residence,

For Sale.

A GOOD BUSINESS ON FORT ST.  
Inquire of

G. E. BOARDMAN,  
218-14 519 Fort Street.

For Rent.

THE FOUR ROOMS on the Ground  
Floor of the MARSHALL TEMPLE. These  
rooms are suitable for Stores or Offices.  
For particulars, apply to

W. F. ALLEN,  
Chairman of Trustees,  
Over Bank of Bishop & Co.) 210-14

I. O. O. F.

HARMONY LODGE NO. 3, L. O. O. F., MEETS  
in Harmony Hall, Way's Block, King Street,  
every Monday, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brothers  
are cordially invited to attend.

D. P. LAWRENCE, GEO. A. TURNER,  
Noble Grand, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED.

With Small Capital. Safe Investment.

Address: "Good Chance,"

220-14 Post Office Box 350.

Notice to Electric Light  
Consumers.

On account of an accident to the en-  
gine at the Electric Light Works, the  
Hawaiian Electric Company will be  
unable to supply lights and power until  
the new plant is in operation—probably  
about January 1st. 221-34

Dr. Henry W. Howard

Has removed his office  
and residence to

COTTAGE 500,

HAWAIIAN HOTEL,

(Hotel Entrance off Beretania st.)

Hours 10 to 12 a. m.

6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

214-77 Mutual Telephone 522.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

An entire New Stock has just been opened by

820 FORT STREET. N. S. SACHS, HONOLULU

Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.

Wool Materials in the Newest Plaid, Stripes  
and Solid Colors at very low prices.

All Wool Cheaper in Solid Colors.

An elegant assortment of  
Fancy Figured and Solid Color Silks, Shot Silks  
the latest, in all shades. Figured India Silks in  
dress patterns, Crystal Silks, India Silks, Lince  
Silks. A full line of Silks in all colors.

At Fifty cents a Yard.

An immense assortment of  
White and Colored Cotton Dress Goods.

Latest Patterns. Newest Materials. New Chal-  
lons. New Blouses. New Crapes.

A fine assortment of  
Gingham, Percales and Flannelettes, Fancy  
Striped Cotton Crinkles.

An elegant assortment of  
Dress Trimmings to match all Materials.

These Goods are selected personally by Mr. SACHS in New York city and are  
of the Very Latest, and will be offered at prices  
to suit the times.

## JOHN NOTT.

Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron  
Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

AGATE WARE (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), PUMPS, WATER  
AND SOIL PIPES, WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS, RUB-  
BER HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS, BATH TUBS AND  
STEEL SINKS, O. S. GUTTERS AND LEADERS, SHEET  
IRON, COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD, LEAD PIPE AND PIPE  
FITTINGS.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet  
Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK, 95-97 KING STREET.

Just Received by